

Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

§ 29.2510

Standard sizes applicable.

A1, A2	2, 3
B1	2, 3
B2, B3, B4, B5	1, 2, 3
C1	2, 3
C2, C3, C4, C5	1, 2, 3
X3, X4, X5, M and G ¹	2

¹ No size is applied to these grades if tobacco is under size 2.

[45 FR 44293, July 1, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 40406, Nov. 7, 1986]

KEY TO STANDARD GRADEMARKS

§ 29.2481 Key to standard grademarks.

Groups

A—Wrappers.
B—Heavy Leaf.
C—Thin Leaf.
X—Lugs.
N—Nondescript.
S—Scrap.

Qualities

1—Choice.
2—Fine.
3—Good.
4—Fair.
5—Low.

Colors

L—Light brown.
F—Medium brown.
D—Dark brown.
M—Mixed or variegated.
G—Green.
GL—Light green.
GD—Dark green.

[45 FR 44293, July 1, 1980]

OFFICIAL STANDARD GRADES FOR KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE FIRE-CURED AND FOREIGN-GROWN FIRE-CURED TOBACCO (U.S. TYPES 22, 23, AND FOREIGN TYPE 96)

SOURCE: Sections 29.2501 to 29.2696 appear at 37 FR 13626, July 12, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

DEFINITIONS

§ 29.2501 Definitions.

As used in these standards, the words and phrases hereinafter defined shall have the indicated meanings so assigned.

§ 29.2502 Air-dried.

The condition of unfermented tobacco as customarily prepared for stor-

age under natural atmospheric conditions.

§ 29.2503 Body.

The thickness and density of a leaf or the weight per unit of surface. (See chart, § 29.2601.)

§ 29.2504 Brown colors.

A group of colors ranging from a reddish brown to yellowish brown. These colors vary from low to medium saturation and from very low to medium brilliance. As used in these standards, the range is expressed as light brown (L), medium brown (F), and dark brown (D).

§ 29.2505 Class.

A major division of tobacco based on method of cure or principal usage.

§ 29.2506 Clean.

Tobacco is described as clean when it contains only a normal amount of sand or soil particles. Leaves grown on the lower portion of the stalk normally contain more dirt or sand than those from higher stalk positions. (See Rule 4, § 29.2620.)

§ 29.2507 Color.

The third factor of a grade based on the relative hues, saturation or chroma, and color values common to the type.

§ 29.2508 Color intensity.

The varying degree of saturation or chroma. Color intensity as applied to tobacco describes the strength or weakness of a specific color or hue. It is applicable to brown colors. (See chart, § 29.2601.)

§ 29.2509 Color symbols.

As applied to these types, color symbols are L—light brown, F—medium brown, D—dark brown, M—mixed or variegated VF—greenish medium brown, and G—green.

§ 29.2510 Condition.

The state of tobacco which results from the method of preparation or from the degree of fermentation. Words

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used to describe the condition of tobacco are undried, air-dried, steam-dried, sweating, sweated, and aged.

§ 29.2511 Crude.

A subdegree of maturity. Crude leaves are usually hard and slick as a result of extreme immaturity. A similar condition may result from firekill, sunburn, or sunscald. Any leaf which is crude to the extent of 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as crude. (See Rule 19, § 29.2635.)

§ 29.2512 Cured.

Tobacco dried of its sap by either natural or artificial processes.

§ 29.2513 Damage.

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 20, § 29.2636.)

§ 29.2514 Dirty.

The state of tobacco containing an abnormal amount of dirt or sand, or tobacco to which additional quantities of dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule 22, § 29.2638.)

§ 29.2515 Elasticity.

The flexible, springy nature of the tobacco leaf to recover approximately its original size and shape after it has been stretched. (See chart, § 29.2601.)

§ 29.2516 Elements of quality.

Physical characteristics used to determine the quality of tobacco. Words selected to describe degrees within each element are shown in the chart in § 29.2601.

§ 29.2517 Fiber.

The term applied to the veins in a tobacco leaf. The large central vein is called the midrib or stem. The smaller lateral and cross veins are considered from the standpoint of size and color.

§ 29.2518 Finish.

The reflectance factor in color perception. Finish indicates the sheen or shine of the surface of a tobacco leaf. (See chart, § 29.2601.)

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§ 29.2519 Fire-cured.

Tobacco cured under artificial atmospheric conditions by the use of open fires from which the smoke and fumes of burning wood are partly absorbed by the tobacco.

§ 29.2520 Foreign matter.

Any extraneous substance or material such as stalks, suckers, straw, strings, rubber bands, and abnormal amounts of dirt or sand. (See Rule 22, § 29.2638.)

§ 29.2521 Form.

The stage of preparation of tobacco such as unstemmed or stemmed.

§ 29.2522 Grade.

A subdivision of a type according to group, quality, and color.

§ 29.2523 Grademark.

A grademark normally consists of three symbols which indicate group, quality, and color. A letter is used to indicate group, a number to indicate quality, and a letter or letters to indicate color. For example, B3D means Heavy Leaf, good quality, and dark-brown color.

§ 29.2524 Green (G).

A term applied to green-colored tobacco. Any leaf which has a green color affecting 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as green. (See Rule 18, § 29.2634.)

§ 29.2525 Greenish.

A term applied to greenish-tinged tobacco. Any leaf which has a greenish tinge or a pale green color affecting 20 percent or more of its surface may be described as greenish. (See Rule 17, § 29.2633.)

§ 29.2526 Group.

A division of a type covering closely related grades based on certain characteristics which are usually related to stalk position, body, or the general quality of the tobacco. Groups in these types are Wrappers (A), Heavy Leaf (B), Thin Leaf (C), Lugs (X), Nondescript (N), and Scrap (S).